FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1984

Reaction to Jordanian Move

As Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt continued to arouse controversy in the Arab world, Moroccan King Hassan II, the chairman of the current Arab summit, called for an emergency Arab summit conference to avoid "escalating tension" in Arab relations. The announcement, which was made in an Information Ministry statement carried by Rabat radio, noted that Moroccan envoys would shortly be dispatched to the Arab leaders to hold consultations on the matter. However, a Syrian official cited by Damascus radio rejected the idea of an emergency Arab summit as an attempt to "cover" the Jordanian decision and avoid condemning it. Meanwhile, press and radio commentaries broadcast from Damascus viewed Jordan's move as an indication that the United States has been obliged to "throw its reserves into an open arena of struggle" and called for "deterrent measures" against Jordan including a boycott similar to the one imposed on Egypt after the Camp David accords. For Jordan's part, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar told Amman radio that "those who are threatening us" should "go and drink the sea."

Among other reaction to the Jordanian move, the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry stressed that the Baghdad summit decision to freeze relations with Egypt should only be reversed through an Arab summit decision, KUNA reported. In the UAE, an official statement cited by WAKH emphasized the need for consultation among the Arab leaders to maintain unity of ranks. A PDRY official cited by Aden radio strongly condemned Jordan's decision, asserting that it serves Israeli and U.S. plans. In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed hope that the renewal of ties between Jordan and Egypt will contribute to the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East, Jerusalem radio reported. Ilyas Frayj, the Palestinian mayor of Bethlehem, told the paper *HA'ARETZ* that Israel should make use of the Jordanian move by taking a "convincing step" toward the Palestinians under its rule.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, contended that the restoration of relations with Jordan demonstrates that the Baghdad summit resolutions have become an "insignificant and worthless" slogan behind which the rejectionist states are concealing their real intentions. The restoration of relations opens the door to a new diplomatic move on the Palestine issue based on UN resolutions, particularly the 22 November 1976 resolution that assigns a special role to Egypt and Jordan because of their responsibility toward Gaza and the West Bank, Ghali added.

As for the PLO's role in any such new move, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS reported that during his recent visit to Jordan, PLO* Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat participated in a tripartite meeting with King Husayn and Egyptian presidential adviser 'Usamah al-Baz, according to KUNA. Nevertheless, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir stressed that 'Arafat was surprised by Husayn's decision to restore relations with Egypt and had no prior knowledge of the move, Algiers Voice of Palestine noted.

Amman radio and Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reports on 'Arafat's visit noted that the Palestinian-Jordanian talks focused on the convening of the PNC, and on the latest developments concerning an international peace conference on the Palestine issue.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces directed another "warning blow" against the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni on 29 September, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. This attack will not be the last, and they will "continue and intensify," the agency noted citing the paper *AL-THAWRAH*. The paper stressed that these "warning strikes" will become "destructive blows" against Iranian economic and strategic targets and installations. Although monitored Iranian sources were not observed to report the attack, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi reiterated in remarks reported by IRNA that there will be "no security" for shipping in the Persian Gulf area if Iranian ports and ships in the area come under attack.

Egypt

Three people were killed and 26 others were wounded during clashes between police and demonstrators in the industrial city of Kafr al-Dawwar, AFP reported on 30 September. An Interior Ministry statement cited by MENA disclosed that the police have arrested a number of "leftist extremists" who were inciting riots.

Earlier, Cairo radio reported that the People's Assembly had approved a decree extending the state of emergency law until April 1986. Explaining the measure to the Assembly, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that it will only be used in cases of "extreme emergency" to deal with "terrorist elements," according to the radio. In this regard, he warned of continuing threats to Egypt's stability such as the Red Sea explosions and the support by foreign powers for terrorists inside Egypt.

In another development, the Supreme State Security Court announced verdicts in the case of 300 people accused of involvement in the Al-Jihad Organization, Cairo radio noted. The court sentenced 18 to imprisonment with hard labor, 92 others to varying prison terms, and acquitted the other defendants.

Meanwhile, experts have concluded that the mine found recently by a British minesweeper in the Gulf of Suez was of Soviet origin, according to an Armed Forces General Command statement cited by MENA.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri, in a speech to the SSU leadership reported by SUNA, announced his decision to abolish the state of emergency because of the courts' success in combating corruption, and promised "radical changes" in the judicial system to "emphasize justice." Meanwhile, Numayri's office ordered courts and prosecutors to suspend cases under the emergency law pending further presidential decrees, SUNA noted.

In his speech, Numayri also called on the inhabitants of the southern region to express a "clear, frank opinion" on the experimental division of the south into three parts. They will be able to choose through "constitutional institutions" whether to retain the three parts or restore their region's unity, the president stated.

Lebanon

U.S. Plan — Israeli political sources cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that the U.S. plan for an arrangement in southern Lebanon is based on Syria's agreement to prevent terrorist activity against Israel from within Lebanon and to increase the UNIFIL contingent in return for Israel's agreement to withdraw without a parallel demand for Syria to withdraw. However, Israeli sources consider that the United States will not attempt to mediate between Israel and Syria until after the presidential election, the radio noted.

Security — The Swedish Embassy asked the Lebanese authorities for protection because of the threats against its staff following Sweden's decision to expel a number of Lebanese refugees, according to Stockholm radio.

Afghanistan

Pakistan has lodged a "strong protest" with the DRA charge d'affaires in Islamabad over the bombing of the Pakistani border town of Teri Mangal on 27 September, Karachi radio reported. Pakistan warned that such "unprovoked and wanton aggression" could lead to "consequences" for which Afghanistan would be responsible. In a separate development, the DRA protested to Iran over the "grave violation of civil aviation regulations" by an Iranian airliner that diverted its flight pattern while over Afghan territory on 27 September, BAKHTAR reported citing a Foreign Ministry note. The note added that the "consequences" of the repetition of such incidents rest with the Iranian authorities.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

South Asia

CONTENTS

Vol VIII No 191 *1 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Iranian Plane's 'Grave Violation' Protested ..... C 1
PDPA Politburo Meets in Regular Session ..... C 1
Dost Meets UN's Lusaka, Delivers Speech ..... C 2
Herat Security Forces Seize Rebel Weapons ..... C 2
Rebels Surrender; Emigres to Iran Return ..... C 2
Karachi: Mujahidin Attack Shindand Airport ..... C 2
Perpetrators of Kabul Airport Bombing Confess ..... C 3

BANGLADESH

Government Holds Meeting on 27 Sep Violence ..... D 1
Delhi: 10 Injured in Rajshahi Political Clash ..... D 1
Minister of Local Government Rahman Resigns ..... D 1

INDIA

Spokesman on Disruption of Golden Temple Ceremony ..... E 1
BBC on Temple Incident ..... E 1
Parthasarathy Meets Yaqub Khan in New York ..... E 1

PAKISTAN

Protest Lodged on Afghan Bombing of Border ..... F 1
Aerial Incursions Detailed ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Briefs UN's Lusaka on Bombing ..... F 1
KYODO: Soviet Troops Move Close to Border ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Meets With India's Parthasarathy at UN ..... F 1

IRAN

Prime Minister Holds 28 Sep Press Conference ..... I 1
Rejects Japan's Mediation Efforts ..... I 1
Prime Minister on Gulf Security, Official Unity ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Discusses War in Friday Prayers ..... I 2
Defends Private Sector Regulations ..... I 3
IRGC Minister: USSR 'Continuously' Arms Iraq ..... I 3
IRGC Commander Speaks on Continuing War ..... I 4
Grounds Forces Commander on Victory in War ..... I 4
Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques ..... I 5
No 1,864 ..... I 5
No 1,865 ..... I 5
No 1,866 ..... I 5

Civilian Casualties Reported in Latest Clashes ..... I 6
One Killed in Khorramshahr ..... I 6
Two Bakhtaran Civilians Wounded ..... I 6
Four Abadan Civilians Wounded ..... I 6
Besharati Ends Tour to UAE, Qatar, PDRY ..... I 6
Reports to President ..... I 6

Iranian Plane's 'Grave Violation' Protested

LD291616 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul 29 Sep (BAKHTAR) — The charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Kabul was summoned to the Foreign Affairs Ministry today and the following note was handed to him:

According to information from relevant Afghan authorities, 2 days ago a Boeing 707 aircraft belonging to Iran National Airlines, enroute from Beijing to Tehran, entered DRA airspace at 1855 on the same day. At 2000, after reaching Delaram [a town in western Afghanistan], the plane diverted from the international corridor and flew toward Shindand [where the main military airport is situated]. The aircraft left Afghan airspace at 2020 and it became known that the aircraft flew for 16 minutes outside the specified corridor.

The aircraft's pilot was informed by the Afghan flight information service that he was outside the corridor, but the aircraft's personnel continued the flight outside the corridor despite this warning.

The DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry protests against this grave violation of civil aviation regulations by the Iran National Airlines' aircraft and points out that the DRA security forces did not react because of their inclination toward good neighborliness and humanitarian reasons.

The DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry hopes that Iranian authorities will take immediate and serious steps to punish those responsible for this incident and ensure the prevention of such incidents in the future. Otherwise, the consequences of the repetition of such incidents rest with Iranian authorities.

PDPA Politburo Meets in Regular Session

LD291334 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A regular session of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee, chaired by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, broadly discussed issues concerning preliminary preparations for the elections of local organs of the DRA state power and administration, the enhancement of the role of the DRA National Fatherland Front [NFF] to unite all patriotic forces of the country, the observation of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Social Sciences Institute of the PDPA Central Committee, a number of party and state issues, and international topics.

The session comprehensively assessed the preparations during the first half of 1363 [beginning 20 March 1984] for the elections of the local organs of state power and administration. It was observed that the plan for measures in this regard, in the first half of the year, has been implemented and specific results have been achieved. Shortcomings and deficiencies, however, have been seen in the implementation of these measures. Political and explanatory work to propogate the law of local organs of state power and administration and propaganda for preparations for the coming elections of the local organs in the country have not been conducted satisfactorily. Propaganda work in this regard has only been of a general nature while precise work to realize the profound nature of the law and lofty objectives of the coming elections have not been organized.

Babrak Karmal called the issue the main part of the work of state, party, and social organs, including and especially the main part of the work of the DRA NFF.

While assessing the subject comprehensively and giving specific guidance on it, Babrak Karmal said: Party committees, the NFF, social organizations, mass media, governors, mayors, and district and subdistrict governors should be given the task to pay more attention to propaganda work and further propagation of the law and the importance of the coming elections of local organs of the state power and administration among people.

Babrak Karmal said that the implementation of the law of local organs of state power and administration and the coming elections for the creation of these organs is a great step towards real democracy, democratization of our society, participation of the masses in administration of the state and society, consolidation of the people's sovereignty, expansion of the people's sovereignty, expansion of the bases of the revolution among the people, strengthening of the links between the people and the popular party and government, and speedier and profound attraction of people towards the revolution.

Babrak Karmal said that during the preparation work for the coming elections of the local organs of state power and administration and the formation of tribal assemblies and councils representing people and their executive committees, specific characteristics of every province, district, subdistrict, and village, as well as the nature, traditions, and national cultures of every nationality and tribe of the country, ought to be taken into consideration and specified.

Based on the discussion of the subject in the session and the guidance of Babrak Karmal, a plan of measures for further preparation in the second half of 1363 for the coming elections of the local organs of the state power and administration of the DRA was approved.

The session heard a report on the role of the DRA NFF. New tasks were assigned to the Central Council of the NFF for further enhancing its role in society and for strenghtening its political and organizational formation.

The Politburo judges that the NFF of the DRA, led by the PDPA, carries out specific duties to unite the patriotic forces of the country, to organise the creditable and patriotic personalities of all nationalities and tribes of the country in its ranks, and to attract citizens to the management of the state and society.

The NFF is increasingly gaining experience in mobilizing various strata of society for the realization of the progressive socioeconomic transformations carried out by the party and state to enhance the material, spiritual, and cultural life of the people.

Speaking in detail on the political and social importance of the DRA NFF, Babrak Karmal said: The role of the NFF, which

comprises social organizations and patriots of the country, should be further expanded and enhanced in the political life of Afghanistan, especially in the sphere of gathering and organizing the masses for the consolidation of popular revolutionary power and for national and social progress of the fatherland.

Babrak Karmal said: The PDPA regards the NFF, in accordance of the basic principles of the DRA and the principles set out in the action program of the party, not only as a social base for the revolutionary state, but also as an inheritor of the just and liberating struggle of the Afghan people against colonialism and imperialism for freedom and national independence. It is necessary to make great efforts to mobilize and organize the national, patriotic, and progressive forces of the whole country for the expansion and consolidation of the NFF and its organs.

It is also necessary for the NFF to be transformed into the center of attention and hope for the people in order to expand the bases of the revolution and into a means to enhance political awareness and social, economic, and cultural progress, to defend independence and national sovereignty, to struggle against foreign aggression and counterrevolution, to defend the gains of the revolution, and to consolidate the people's sovereignty and maintain peace and security in the country. It should be a positive and saving influence on the minds and hearts of the Afghan toilers and be expanded as a base for the unity of all inhabitants of revolutionary Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA.

The fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Social Sciences Institute of the PDPA Central Committee will be marked on 31 December 1984, according to the Politburo decision. The session of the Politburo made the neccessary decision in this regard after a brief assessment of the activities of the institute.

During its first 5 years, the Social Sciences Institute of the PDPA Central Committee has carried out effective activities in training and retraining party and state cadres, military and political personnel, and activists from social organizations.

Assessing the activities of the institute, Babrak Karmal said: The bases of systematic education in the institute and the educational system within the party should be expanded further. Educational matters and political and training work should be organized in such a way that students are educated with the revolutionary theory according to the aspirations of the party and the April Revolution with revolutionary patriotism and an internationalist spirit, love of the revolutionary homeland, and a spirit of serving the toiling people. They should be able to perform effective, constructive, and useful work in all sections of the social and political life of the country.

Dost Meets UN's Lusaka, Delivers Speech
LD292059 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs and head of the DRA delegation to the 39th session of the UN General Assembly, met yesterday in New York with Paul Lusaka, president of the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. During this meeting they discussed the agenda of the General Assembly.

The DRA foreign minister also yesterday delivered his speech to the General Assembly, which was welcomed with continuous applause by the delegates.

Herat Security Forces Seize Rebel Weapons
LD291953 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source of Herat Province's security forces, reports that a number of armed rebels were crushed during successful operations by the brave security forces in that province. The security forces seized 1 mortar, 3 DSHK's, 5 rocket-launchers, 4 communications sets, and 28 antitank mines, and destroyed 9 DShK's, 7 mortars, 137 various types of weapons, 7 antitank mines, and 1 arms and ammunition store.

Rebels Surrender; Emigres to Iran Return
LD292218 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Our deceived compatriots who stood in the ranks of the criminal rebel bands have now realized the truth of the revolution and the humane policy of the PDPA and they are surrendering themselves to the government.

A BAKHTAR correspondent, quoting a source from Herat Province's security forces, reports the 92 deceived people who stood in the ranks of rebels as a result of their hostile propaganda — now realizing the bright facts of our society and taking advantage of the amnesty decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council — surrendered themselves and their arms to security authorities in Karokh and Gozareh Districts.

Also, 270 people and 50 families who had gone to Iran as a result of rebels' false propaganda, taking advantage of the amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council Presidium, returned to the homeland via Eslam Qal'a border post. They were welcomed by the security forces and were escorted to the areas of residence.

Similarly, 56 people who were in the ranks of rebel groups for some time, recently taking advantage of the amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council, broke their links with criminal Gulbuddin and Jami'at-e Eslami bands and surrendered themselves and their weapons to security authorities in Parwan Province. They were led by leaders by the names of Sardar, Aqa Shirin, Qand, and Wazir Gol.

Karachi: Mujahidin Attack Shindand Airport
BK301555 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin blew up an ammunition depot and destroyed a Soviet aircraft in a night attack on Shindand Airport. Nine oil tankers were set on fire and

a number of Soviet-Karmal soldiers were reported to have been killed in the attack.

Meanwhile, another report said that 40 innocent civilians were killed in a bombing operation by Soviet aircraft on a rural area of the Khowst Va Fereng subdivision in Takhar Province.

Perpetrators of Kabul Airport Bombing Confess
LD301125 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0539 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul, September 29, BAKHTAR — The criminal perpetrators who placed bombs outside the terminal of Kabul International Airport on August 31 confessed to their most savage crimes before the security forces of the DRA.

One of these criminals, Abdul Wahed, in his confessions on the occurring of this tragic incidenct, confessed that he belonged to the band of Jami'at. He said that on the order of his band, he obtained through his contact person forty American hand grenades. These hand grenades were transferred from Pakistan to Kabul. He was ordered by his criminal band to plant these bombs in the crowded places of the city, as well as in the public buildings. Abdul Wahed said that he placed five of them near an electric pole, and three of them. beside a coffee-house at Khairkhana area in Kabul, exploded.

As to the bomb's blast at Kabul International Airport, he confessed that he was earlier given explosive materials by his contact persons. On August 30, he with his ringleader Abrahim and his accomplice Ubaidullah went to the house of another bandit, Sarajul Haq. These bandits laid the plot of how to plant the explosive materials, as was ordered by their masters, at Kabul International Airport.

Abdul Wahed, together with Abrahim, known as Waheed, went to the terminal on August 31, at 8 o'clock in the morning. They confessed that they placed the case in which the explosive materials were put beside the case of the passengers and then they left the airport. [sentence as received] This was the bomb which exploded and caused the death of many innocent people including children.

Abdul Wahed in his confessions said that out of the forty bombs which were U.S. made, five of them were used and the rest were captured by the security forces.

Ibrahim, another criminal, confessed about his close contact with an American boy whom he was acquainted with in Peshawar.

The American moved freely among the bandits, collected intelligence reports on Afghanistan and sent them to his masters.

The seven member bandits resposible for the bomb's blast aside from their savage crimes at the airport confessed to their other savage crimes, such as planting bombs at other areas, murdering and fining [word as recieved] people and hundreds of other crimes.

They confessed that these explosive materials are exported to the territory of Afghanistan from Pakistan and to perpetrate such crimes as the behest of the counter-revolutionary bands stationed in Pakistan helped by the imperialist countries headed by the U.S.A.

Government Holds Meeting on 27 Sep Violence

BK290810 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A special meeting of the Council of Ministers was held at the CMLA [Chief Martial Law Administrator] Secretariat in Dhaka last night with the president and chief martial law administrator, Lieutenant General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, in the chair. The meeting directed the Ministry of Home Affairs to take immediate steps for expeditious enquiry by constituting a high-level committee to bring the culprits of Thursday's [27 September] killings to book. The meeting condoled the deaths of those who lost their lives in Thursday's violent incident and expressed sympathy to the members of the bereaved family. The special Cabinet meeting also condemned the violent incidents in which valuable lives were lost.

President Ershad has expressed his profound shock at the brutal killing of Mahiuddin Ahmed, vice chairman of Bangladesh Red Cross Society and a political leader. In a condolence message in Dhaka last night, the president expressed his heartfelt sympathies to the members of the bereaved family and prayed to Almighty God for the salvation of the departed soul. President Ershad said whoever might have been responsible for the killing and whatever might be their position, they would certainly be found out and tried by martial law court. All are equal before law, he added. The president said he has already instructed the police to start the case as early as possible in this regard. Meanwhile, Mr Mahiuddin Ahmed was buried at Banani graveyard in Dhaka yesterday afternoon.

The government has asserted that the people did not respond to Thursday's hartal [strike] call which was evident by the fact that government offices, autonomous bodies, corporations and other institutions, both commercial and industrial, carried out their normal activity. A government spokesman was referring to the reports published in a section of the press and claimed by certain political parties that the hartal was a complete success and peaceful. He said the bazaars and shops, particularly fish and vegetable shops, remained open and carried their normal business transactions. Train services were normal in most parts of the country while [word indistinct] factories in the industrial zones including Demrah, Tungi, and Tejgaon functioned normally. The spokesman said activities in Chittagong and Chalna ports were also normal. Plying of vehicles were however less due to fear of damage or attacks.

He said during the hartal hours the organizers attacked peace-loving people, law enforcing agencies including the Mirpur police station, and threw bombs on police on duty. This he said was the manifestation of the conduct of the exponents of the hartal which demonstrated how attempts were made to enforce the hartal. The government thanked the people for cooperation with the law enforcing agencies who showed great restraint despite provocations by the organizers of the hartal.

Delhi: 10 Injured in Rajshahi Political Clash

BK301623 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] In Bangladesh, about 10 people were injured in clashes between workers of the opposition parties and the pro-government Janadal at Rajshahi yesterday.

According to an agency report, the clashes were a sequel to an attack on a Janadal office allegedly by a group of opposition workers. Five petrol bombs were thrown on the Janadal office while a procession organized by the opposition was passing through the road near the office. The procession was organized to mourn the death of the opposition leader, Mr Mahiuddhin.

Minister of Local Government Rahman Resigns

BK010934 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 0900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] President and Chief Martial Law Administrator Lieutenant General Hussein Mohammad Ershad has accepted today the resignation of Mahbubur Rahman [Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives] from the Council of Ministers. Earlier, Rahman had sought his resignation on health grounds.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Ataur Rahman Khan told BSS in Dhaka today that Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury has been appointed as the general secretary of the Janadal in place of Mahbubur Rahman, who has been relieved from his responsibilities on health grounds.

Spokesman on Disruption of Golden Temple Ceremony

BK011259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] In Amritsar, some youths created confusion during the bhog [religious] ceremony at the Akal Takht [highest seat of Sikh religion] this morning. They raised antinational and antipriest slogans. These youths numbering about 40 forcibly occupied the stage and disrupted the proceedings of the ceremony. An official spokesman said in Chandigarh that some of the youths also hoisted a flag of the so-called Khalistan. The local police assisted by the Central Reserve Police Force had to enter the premises to control the situation. The police, with the cooperation of devotees and high priests, briskly brought the situation under control.

The spokesman said that there seems to be a small section of the people which is bent upon creating mischief and hampering the return of normalcy in the state. In this connection the Punjab government has welcomed the statement of jathedar [group leader] Kripal Singh of the Akal Takhat wherein he had said that he was pained to say that some misguided anti-panthic [religious] forces indulged in hooliganism and caused desecretion of the holy Akal Takht and Darbar Saheb [Golden Temple]. He said the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak [Sikh temple management] Committee [SGPC] has been directed to take appropriate measures in future to deal firmly with such elements.

The spokesman also welcomed the statement made to newsmen by the secretary of the SGPC, Mr Bhan Singh, wherein he had said that the police had to enter Darbar Saheb through force in the sad and unfortunate circumstances created by the miscreants.

Meanwhile, the Punjab government has reiterated that it will deal firmly with the antinational forces.

The situation in Amritsar is completely under control. The police have arrested about 150 youths in this connection.

BBC on Temple Incident

BK011229 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From "Radio Newsreel"]

[Text] Our first report comes from India where the security forces have again gone into the Golden Temple in Amritsar only 2 days after control of the complex was handed back to the Sikh high priests. It had been occupied by the Army since the operation in June in which the Sikh extremist leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, was killed. The police went in today after a group of militant Sikh youths reoccupied one of the shrines in the Golden Temple. Our correspondent, Mark Tully, has been in touch with BBC's Satish Jacob, who is in Amritsar.

[Begin Tully recording] I spoke to my colleague Satish Jacob, who was inside the Golden Temple when steel helmeted paramilitary police, wielding staves entered. Soldiers sealed off the two main entrances. The police started to round up the young Sikh extremists. Three hours earlier the extremists had forced the Sikh high priests to leave the Akal Takht, the second most sacred shrine, where they were completing the thanksgiving ceremonies for the Army's withdrawal from the Golden Temple complex.

The young men climbed on to the balcony of the shrine and ran up the flag of Khalistan, the independent Sikh nation they are demanding. They shouted slogans in favor of Khalistan and Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, their leader. He was killed in the Army action in the Golden Temple. Bhindranwale had made the Akal Takht his headquarters and had fortified it very heavily.

The young men criticized the high priests for negotiating with the government and described the negotiations as treachery. They also accused the high priests of making a secret pact with the government.

According to Satish Jacob many of the congregationals were critical of the young men, but they told him that they would not criticize Bhindranwale or his supporters openly because they did not know the strength of the extremists.

A senior Army officer told Satish Jacob later that about 240 people have been arrested. He said the Army was not taking control of the temple again and he expected that free access would be restored very soon. [end recording]

Parthasarathy Meets Yaqub Khan in New York

BK290858 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In New York, the chairman of the policy planning committee, Mr G. Parthasarathy, held informal talks with the Pakistan foreign minister, Mr Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, last night.

A joint statement issued at the end of a 90-minute meeting said they had a free and frank discussion about the present state of relations between the two countries.

They also exchanged views on the regional situation and issues before the General Assembly. Mr Parthasarathy is now leading the Indian delegation to the current session of the General Assembly.

Protest Lodged on Afghan Bombing of Border

BK290634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Pakistan has lodged a strong protest with the Karmal administration in Afghanistan through its charge d'affaires in Islamabad over the bombing of a marketplace in Teri Mangal on Thursday [27 September] night. The Kabul authorities are warned that such unprovoked and wanton aggression against innocent inhabitants of Pakistan could lead to consequences for which the entire responsibility would rest with them. The UN secretary general is also being informed of this incident.

The Afghan aircraft bombing of the Teri Mangal area on Thursday night killed 32 and injured 48, most of them critically. About 50 heads of cattle were also killed. Bombing damaged 200 buildings including shops and a health center.

Official sources in Islamabad say that the latest bombing raid by Afghan aircraft on a densely populated commercial center represents a fresh escalation in an effort to intimidate and pressure Pakistan. They say these efforts are bound to fail, but they create fresh tension and make the pursuit of a political solution to the Afghan problem more difficult.

Aerial Incursions Detailed

BK291726 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Afghan charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad today and a strong protest was lodged with him on the continuing violation of Pakistan's airspace and land frontiers in the past few days from across the Afghan border. He was informed that on Wednesday at 1130 [0630 GMT 26 September) an Afghan aircraft penetrated Pakistan's airspace for 3 miles, 30 miles south of Chitral, and fired three rockets. Again at 1142 [0642 GMT], another aircraft from across the border penetrated Pakistan's airspace for 3 miles, 25 miles south of Chitral, and fired a number of rockets and missiles. On the same day at 0955 [0555 GMT], five artillery shells were fired from across the Pakistan-Afghan border 20 miles south of Parachinar. Yesterday at 1604 [1204 GMT 28 September] an Afghan aircraft penetrated Pakistan's airspace for 13 miles, 25 miles south of Chaman in Baluchistan.

Yaqub Khan Briefs UN's Lusaka on Bombing

BK291032 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] In New York, the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, has brought to the attention of the UN General Assembly president, Mr Paul Lusaka of Zambia, the latest bombing of Pakistan's territory by the Karmal regime. The bombing of Teri Mangal area by the Afghan aircraft on Thursday killed 32 people and injured 48, most of them seriously. About 50 head of cattle were also killed and some 200 buildings including a health center and shops (?were) damaged. The foreign minister briefed Mr Lusaka on the situation in Afghanistan and the recent indirect talks at Geneva aimed at settling the Afghanistan question.

The General Assembly is to hold a debate on the Afghanistan question later in November. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan during the meeting reaffirmed Pakistan's support to the African causes, particularly the struggle against apartheid and independence of Namibia. The foreign minister and Mr Lusaka expressed satisfaction at the way relations between their two countries were developing.

KYODO: Soviet Troops Move Close to Border

OW010315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Islamabad Sept. 30 KYODO — Red Army troops in Afghanistan have moved up to Kamar Khel, a village about 15 kilometers from the Towr Kham checkpost at the Pakistan-Afghan border, the mass circulation newspaper *JANG* reported from Peshawar quoting reliable sources.

The report said the Soviets seem to be preparing to set up a camp at the border checkpost of Towr Kham.

Earlier reports have said Soviet troops and vehicles have taken positions close to the Pakistan-Afghan border near Chaman in the south.

Yaqub Khan Meets With India's Parthasarathy at UN

BK290641 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan met with the adviser to the Indian prime minister on foreign affairs, Mr G. Parthasarathy, in New York last night and exchanged views with him on relations between the two countries.

A statement issued on the talks says that both leaders held free and frank discussions and presented their views on bilateral affairs.

The statement says they also exchanged views on the regional situation and issues under discussion at the UN General Assembly.

Prime Minister Holds 28 Sep Press Conference
LD281754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Prime minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi,in a press and radio-television conference today, answered questions put to him by Iranian and foreign correspondents on the imposed war, the economic situation, and the Islamic Republic of Iran's relations with various world countries.

One of the correspondents asked about the sources from which the Islamic Republic of Iran purchases its weapons. Mr Musavi replied: In view of the existing military embargo against us by the United States and its agents, we purchase most of our requirements from the world's free market. During the past 4 years we have become familiar with the secrets and techniques of buying and selling arms on international markets. Despite the ban on the sale of military equipment to Iran, we have so far been successfull in obtaining what we need.

A correspondent from Turkey asked about the stand of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward the assassination of Turkish officials by the Armenians. Musavi said: Any move which is contrary to our laws will be strongly crushed. Our basic position is to safeguard ourprinciples; we shall not allow various forms of chaos to spill over into our country.

A correspondent from a British magazine asked questions about solutions to the problem of inflation, the fight against the black market, and Iran's relations with Britain. The prime minister replied: In order to solve the inflation problem, production should be increased. The government has begun some serious moves in this connection. For instance, during the current month, the inflation rate was 14.2 percent. Compared with last year's figure of 20 percent for a similar period, this is a remarkable reduction.

About relations with Western countries and Britain, the prime minister pointed out: We have relations with all countries of the world except Israel, South Africa, and the United States. Such relations will remain as long as they are not harmful to our principles. Our policy is not based on severing relations with any country of the world except those countries which were mentioned, unless we see that open conspiracy is hatched against us in a particular country. For example, under present circumstances, relations with France have reached their nadir.

About the mining of the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, Musavi said: We categorically deny any involvement by Iran in these matters. We believe this was a plot hatched by the United States in order to increase its presence in the region.

In reply to a question by a Pakistani correspondent about the regional cooperation for development [RCD], the prime minister said: This treaty can prepare the ground for further unity and expansion of relations with Pakistan and Turkey; generally it can be viewed as a healthy move.

The last question was about Iran's stand with regard to the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon. Replying, Musavi said: In general, we should examine the root of hostilities against the United States.When innocent Muslims are massacred in Sabra and Shatila, and the pressures on the Muslims of Lebanon has reached its maximum, then the United States should not expect its citizens to live in peace and security in Lebanon.

Rejects Japan's Mediation Efforts
LD281922 Tehran IRNA in English 1849 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musaviflatly denounced Japan's recent plans to mediate between Iran and Iraq and said Japan was acting against the Islamic Republic with other imperialist countries.

"We don't see this as an initiative, but rather a political move to put pressure on the Islamic Republic."

The prime minister said: "Japan and America are working hand in hand with other imperialist countries against the aims of the Islamic Republic."

At a news conference on the last day of war week ceremonies, Mir-Hoseyn Musavi said the Islamic Republic would not sit at the negotiating table with Iraq.

He re-emphasised Iran's demands for the removal of Saddam Husayn from power and the payment of about 200 billion dollars of reparations as punishments for his aggression.

"When we state the conditions (for an end to the war) of Saddam Husayn's overthrow and the payment of reparations, hence any initiative concerning peace would not be an initiative in our view if it guaranteed Saddam Husayn's survival."

However, he said that Iran's contacts with a number of world leaders had indicated that the chances for the survival of the present Iraqi regime were weaker than ever.

Asked about Iran's announcement that it would exploit oil wells in Iraq's islands, Musavi said he could not give any details but said this action would not affect the future government in Baghdad.

The Iranian prime minister said the September 20 bombing of the United States Embassy in Beirut was a reaction to U.S. imperialism's pressure on Muslims.

"When Muslim and innocent people were massacred in Sabra, Shatila and Suhmur, and when Muslims in Lebanon and in all Islamic countries are under the pressure of U.S. imperialism, America should not expect its citizens to be secure."

He stressed that Iran did not want to export the Islamic Revolution through the barrel of the gun. "This is a pure lie (by the enemies of Iran) against the Islamic Revolution."

He added that Iran had established trade with all countries which had not conspired against its interests.

"Our main policy is to reduce our trade with the outside world in a way which would benefit the Third World countries. I must

say our trade and political relations with the Third World are expanding, while, opposed to that, these relations with the Western countries are decreasing as a whole."

Prime Minister on Gulf Security, Official Unity

LD301058 Tehran IRNA in English 1048 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30 IRNA — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, today reiterated that if Iranian ports and ships in the Persian Gulf came under attack, there would be no security for shipping in the Persian Gulf area.

Speaking after a Cabinet minister session here today, he added, "We will take into consideration any proposal discussed in the United Nations which results in security of shipping in the Persian Gulf and which is in line with our principles."

Commenting on proposals to end the Iraqi-imposed war, the prime minister referred to certain claims of Western-oriented diplomats that there was discrepency amongst the Iranian officials on the issue of the war, and said that as long as Iran's legitimate rights were not recovered, Iran's stance on the issue would remain unchanged. He further refuted all the claims branding some Iranian officials as radical and the other as moderate. He said such a phenomenon did not exist.

On the crisis in the Middle East and the Zionist regime, he said that it must be solved through a popular movement of all nations of the region. However, "We must be present in the United Nations and other similar organisations to attract world public opinion to the issue." he added.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Discusses War in Friday Prayers

LD281401 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] On the last day of war week, the day of "I respond to thy call, O Khomeyni," 28 September, the month of victory of blood over sword, millions of our Muslim compatriots observed the mourning and self-flagellation rites for the chief martyr, leader of freedom-lovers in the world, Holy Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him. They marched in closed ranks toward the Friday prayers places and renewed their loyalty to the imam of the Islamic nation and their determination to crush the enemies of the Koran and Islam during glorious ceremonies throughout the country.

Tehran's revolutionary Muslim citizens, too, with their massed presence at Tehran University and surrounding thoroughfares observed the awesome Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

At the outset of his second sermon, referring to the death of Grand Ayatollah Seyyed 'Abdollah Shirazi, Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani paid tribute to the valuable services rendered by that divine scholar and illustrious clergyman. Recalling the blessings of Muharram, the month of the victory of blood over the sword, he said: Martyrdom was entered in the history of creation for the guidance of mankind. Our nation during the past two or three centuries has come to appreciate the value of Muharram and the worth of martyrdom and martyrs. The imam of the Islamic nation has repeatedly and graciously emphasized that the people should not forget the past traditions of mourning; the style of mourning should always be compatible with the situation of our revolutionary society. Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi-Rafsanjani referred to the widespread coverage by the British media of the sacrifice of a sheep by a hajj pilgrim in Britain, which the media portrayed as a contravention of laws governing the protection of animals; he noted the incalculable crimes perpetrated by arrogance in Lebanon and occupied Palestine and the slaughter of oppressed Muslim people. He futher added: The Western media do not say a single word about all these crimes, but they create all this commotion over the sacrificial killing of a sheep which is an Islamic tradition. We are facing such enemies.

Commenting on the nature of hypocrisy and the hypocrites [mojahedin-e khalq] he then said: The nature of the hypocrites is to hatch plots against the revolution and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. These plots could be carried out in all sorts of ways: from setting alight a car in the desert to exploding a bomb in a thoughfare of the people; they have referred to these as revolutionary measures.

The imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, referring to the decisive stance adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the imposed war, then said:

[Begin recording] This clash taking place today between us and the Ba'th party, ostensibly, and the front of blasphemy and hypocrisy, actually, is not capable of altering our course by disruptive actions and sly deeds. The enemy's position is one of weakness. The arrogant, who consider their good name linked with these people and hypocrites and regional reactionaries who have involved themselves in the problems, have all joined in committing this sinister Camp David crime. Jordan today is following in the steps of Egypt; all are ignoring the bitter incidents in Lebanon. In connection with Israel, which must be expelled from the UN, we find among them vacillating people who do not undertake serious moves. They bring pressure from all directions to save Saddam Husayn from the crime he has perpetrated and from the fire which he has kindled. To all these people we declare decisively that there is no way to lasting peace and stability in the region without wiping out the Ba'th party from the region.

To our nation, too, we humbly say that since during these 4 years you have supported the fronts and your young people have voluntarily fought on the forward lines, you should remain on the same path we have been on against the treacherous enemies before us. Unless we have a decisive military victory that would make the enemy despair of saving Saddam Husayn, they will not be prepared to accept an Islamic revolution in Iraq and the victory of the Iraqi nation. Therefore, we should prepare ourselves for the salvation of the Iraqi people and for punishing the aggressor and warmonger. We must first deal the final military blow and later be able to achieve the political and revolutionary results. [end recording]

Defends Private Sector Regulations

LD281657 Tehran IRNA in English 1627 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Tehran, Sept. 28, IRNA — Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hasehmi-Rafsanjani said today the Iranian people should be prepared to free their fellow Iraqi Muslims with a final strike at the Iraqi regime in the battle fronts.

He repeated previous warnings to the superpowers and the regional supporters of the Baghdad rulers that there could be no peace in the region without the elimination of the Iraqi Ba'thists.

"I say this to our people that just as you have been present behind the battle fronts in the past four years, you must be prepared to continue the path you have chosen despite the enemy in front of you.

"We must prepare ourselves for the liberation of the Iraqi people with a final blow in order to achieve final victory."

Addressing the weekly Friday prayers in the capital, the imam's representative in the Supreme Defence Council brushed aside the sabotage activities of anti-revolutionaries against the continuation of the war, now in its fifth year.

"In this war week (anniversary occasion), the counter-revolutionaries made up an anti-war week and set out to strike (at the Islamic Republic). For example, they set ablaze a vehicle belonging to the construction jihad in such and such village. This is their heroic action."

Such intrigues, he stressed, could not influence the determination of the Islamic Republic from reaching its aims in the Iraqi-imposed war.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani pointed out numerous encounters of Prophet Mohammad with the monafiqeen (hypocrites) who had tried through various means to undermine the spread of Islam.

But he said just as God saved the prophet and Islam from catastrophies and the monafiqeen, he would also save the Islamic Revolution.

The Majlis speaker also contested Britain's adherence to democracy. Britain's three million Muslims did not have a single representative in the Parliament while British Jews had 38, he said.

On domestic issues, Hashemi- Rafsanjani made further clarifications concerning his views about the role of the private sector in the economy.

"In the future, the private sector would become active but not like during the Pahlavi regime. At that time there were a number of families who were dependent on the court and America and served the arrogant (powers).

"The rest of the people were nothing. This group (of families) had everything in their hands... If anyone thinks that the Islamic Republic would allow these things to return, he is wrong.

"As long as blood runs in our veins we will not allow the return of these things," he said.

He added the private sector should gain "normal profit" from its investments in all spheres of the economy while the government would supervise to ensure "no one would be unjust towards the other."

Responding to government critics who claim it has acted against the private sector, Hashemi-Rafsanjani read official figures showing the opposite.

In 1350 (1971-72) the government gave initial approval to the private sector for the establishment of 23 industrial units with a total capital of 2.3 billion rials (dlrs 25.5 mn).

In 1356 (1977-78) at the height of the economy activity before the revolution), 857 initial approvals were granted with a total capital of 35 billion rials (dlrs 388.9 mn).

This trend continued to grow after the revolution despite the various internal problems and the war. In 1358 (1979-80) there were 652 initial approvals and a combined capital of 29 billion rials (dlrs 322.2 mn).

Last year (ended March 20, 1984), he continued, 5,054 approvals for industrials units were handed to the private sector with a capital of 304 billion rials (dlrs 3.4 bn). In addition, the Heavy Industries Ministry, set up more than two years ago, has given approvals worth 100 billion rials (dlrs 1.1 bn).

"To say there is no economic security is totally unfair; in this republic, no one can confiscate the people's legitimate wealth," Hashemi- Rafsanjani said.

IRGC Minister: USSR 'Continuously' Arms Iraq

LD281726 Tehran IRNA in English 1540 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Qom, Sept. 28, IRNA — Minister of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps Mohsen Rafiqdust said to a large multitude of the city people here today that the Soviets have been firmly backing the Baghdad regime in its encroachments upon the Islamic Republic. He said ever since the outbreak of the war they have continuously fed Iraq's arsenals with the latest of the art in weaponry.

The IRGC minister who was talking to people here at the start of the Friday mass prayers said despite a complicity by the global powers against the Islamic Revolution and for checking its spread, the revolution has already found its way into the hearts of millions of aspiring and wronged Muslims in Lebanon, Afghanistan and elsewhere throughout the world.

He said Iran's Muslim combatants would fight on until "Iran's legitimate demands are met" the principle precondition being the "fall from power of the criminal Saddam Husayn ".

Rafiqdust who was talking on the occasion of the seventh day of a "war week" marking the fourth anniversary of Saddam Husayn's military invasion of west and southern Iran, reminded

that it is not the Armed Forces that is fighting with the enemy but rather an entire nation, and that the role of the Army in Iran's defensive war is principally to organize and direct the operations of a struggling nation.

IRGC Commander Speaks on Continuing War

LD282109 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was the pre-sermon speaker in today's Friday prayers in Tehran. He spoke of the motive for holding war week.

He first described the great incident of the Islamic Revolution, its effects on the world and history of mankind. Pointing out the three important factors in the victory and continuation of the Islamic Revolution — the nation, the leadership and Iran's politico-military geography — he said: Those three important factors and world arrogance's fear of the expansion of the Islamic Revolution in various societies resulted in the superpowers' resorting to various political and military plots, using their agents inside and outside the country. They first created a poisoned atmosphere inside the country through counterrevolution and use of lackeys. Every day they hatched a new plot and created a new incident in a particular part of this country.

When the end for counterrevolution in Kordestan approached, they imposed the war on the Islamic Republic by way of their lackey Saddam Husayn. It would be naive to say that Saddam Husayn intended to exert political pressure on the Islamic Republic. Later on, a great deal of evidence testified to the fact that, led by America and the Soviet Union, with the intention of occupying Khuzestan and remaining on occupied Iranian territory for many years, Saddam Husayn started the aggression and invasion. The imposed war first started with ground battles; it then led to artillery battles, chemical warfare, and eventually naval battles, with attacks on commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf.

He then refered to the logical, military reasons for the continuation of the war against the puppet regime ruling Iraq. He said: Our first reason for continuing the war with the Ba'thist Saddam Husayn is defense. Our nation wishes to defend itself and Islam. It is true that Khorramshahr was liberated a long time ago and the siege of Abadan was broken years ago; but did the people of Abadan and Khorramshahr return to their cities? The world does not understand this. They tell us not to defend ourselves because the Iraqis are on the other side of the border. But they do not ask why Abadan is still under fire from Iraqi light weaponry [as heard].

He said: The second reason forcing us to continue the war is retribution. Our people have been made homeless; they suffered losses and were martyred. Saddam Husayn and his protectors caused all this. Therefore Saddam Husayn must be punished.

Our third reason is our vow with Isalmic societies. We cannot live without being in touch with Islamic societies. It is Saddam Husayn and the Ba'thist regime of Iraq that are the obstacles in the way of Iran's contact with Islamic societies, especially the Persian Gulf Muslim people. So long as this obstacle is not removed, we shall continue our defensive war.

He then described the offensives staged by the Islamic combatants against the Ba'thist aggressors of Iraq. He said: In the first year of the war when we staged our first offensive we were unfortunately defeated. But after appraising our own weaknesses and those of the enemy we were successful in our later offensives and operations. In every operation we either captured or killed several enemy personnel. Since then the enemy has suffered successive defeats, or has retreated.

He added: Today, after attaining invaluable wartime experience, wehave reached a deep, decisive and brave conclusion; we can contront any plot in any place. By overcoming our own weaknesses and understanding the enemy's, whenever we like, we can act bravely and with (?guarantee).

Rejecting the illogical political views of the superpowers regarding the balance of powers between Iran and Iraq, he said: The strategy of the Islamic Republic is based on attack. Iraq's strategy is to defend. For two years the Iraqis have been either retreating or have been defeated continually. Today Iran has the power to attack and to defend. This is an important strategy the enemy lacks.

He added: Morale, the ability to defend, and the will of the nation are three factors forcing us to continue the war. The Iraqis are suffering from low morale, and they are tired of continuing the war after suffering more than 120,000 dead.

Recounting the enemy's weak points in the war and his fear of confrontation with the forces of Islam, he said: The people of Iraq should know that Saddam Husayn has brought them nothing but suffering, misery, and economic ruin.

Finally, summing up his speech, he stressed: If we wish to defend our revolution and have freedom, we have no other way but to continue the war. He asked the Iraqis resident in Iran to go to the branches of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, so that the last steps could be taken for the downfall of Saddam Husayn.

Grounds Forces Commander on Victory in War

LD291102 Tehran IRNA in English 1008 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tabriz, Sept. 29, (IRNA) — Comamnder of the Ground Forces, Col. Sayyad Shirazi, Friday said that the Iraqi-imposed war was not a temporary confrontation but rather a war between truth and falsehood and would continue as long as the falsehood remained.

Speaking to a gathering at Shohada Mosque here, East Azarbaijan Province, Col. Sayyad Shirazi expressed the hope that the future operations would be the last offensive.

Asked by one of the participants whether the delay in launching future operations would leave an opportunity for reinforcement by the enemy, he said that since the delay was for paving the way for better fighting, it would not have a negative effect.

Referring to his recent visit to the member-countries of the steadfastness front, Col. Sayyad Shirazi noted that the talks with officials there were focused on the plan for the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

On the future of the Iraqi-imposed war, the Ground Forces commander said that there were three alternatives to the fate of the war, defeat, victory, or peace. Defeat, he stressed, had no meaning in this war since it was for the sake of God, adding that Iran would not yield to an imposed peace either. Therefore, he added, there would remain only one alternative — victory.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,864

LD281752 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran Sept. 28 IRNA — At least 20 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded in artillery fire exchanges in western and northwestern operational regions on Thursday, said a Joint Staff Communique published here Friday. The communique numbered 1,864, said also that 11 enemy emplacements and four observations posts were also destroyed in this operation.

Movements and activities of enemy troops were disrupted by the fire of the Islamic combatants on their positions and fortifications in the above-mentioned fronts during the same period, the communique added.

It said also that enemy's aerial aggressions and reconnaisance flights in a number of operational regions and border towns were thwarted by the Air Force jet fighters and defence units.

Enemy's heavy fire was silenced and their logistic activities were minimised in Abadan and Khorramshahr regions; and as a result five Iraqi light-and heavy-armament positions were destroyed west of the Arvand River.

The communique concluded by saying that four houses were damaged in Abadan on Thursday as a result of enemy shelling of the city.

No 1,865

LD291643 Tehran IRNA in English 1635 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 29, IRNA — At least 65 Iraqi soldiers were killed and or wounded in battlefronts near Piranshah, Marivan and across the Arvand River by Iran's Muslim combatants and an indeterminate number of them were killed in a cross fire fight along the southern fronts Friday, according to a military communique published here Saturday.

The communique published by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and numbered 1,865 said that on Friday the Iranian forces had baffled logistic operations of the enemy forces in Rukan and Kani Mangah and killed and or wounded at least 40 Iraqi soldiers in battlefronts near Piranshah and Marivan of Iran. The Iranian forces also set ablaze 11 artillery emplacements and surveillance posts of the Iraqi troops.

Elsewhere in the western fronts the Iranian troops maintained the upper hand in their combat operations checking or limiting the operations of the enemy troops. In the same fronts the Iranian combatants killed three Iraqi soldiers, and levelled one of their surveillance posts.

In border areas near Qasr-e Shirin and Sumar, Iran's Muslim combatants opened fire on patrol units of the enemy troops at 18.10 hours (14.40 hours GMT) and again at 23.00 hours (19.30 hours GMT) on Friday inflicting casualties on them and repelling them from the area.

In the southern fronts on Friday the Iranian forces responded to enemy artillery fire inflicting losses upon them. They also killed an indeterminate number of the enemy soldiers while the latter were engaged in a series of engineering operations in Jazzabeh. The Iraqi troops also lost six army vehicles, one truck, one 120-mm mortar launcher and 11 artillery emplacements; and 22 Iraqi soldiers were killed and or wounded in those fronts. Also on Friday eight private houses were partly damaged under enemy shells from across the border in Abadan.

Meanwhile, the Joint Staff communique also paid tribute to five ex-members of the Iranian forces who were martyred as their plane crashed this day in 1981.

The five martyrs were General Fallahi, Brigadier General Fakuri, Brigadier General Namju, Deputy Commander of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Kolahduz, and ranking member of the IRGC Jahanara.

No 1,866

LD301708 Tehran IRNA in English 1455 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Artillery cross fire continued in all fronts Saturday, killing and wounding 24 Iraqi soldiers and paralysing the activities of their patrol and engineering units.

In the northern sectors, Iraqi attempts to move equipment and personnel were checked when Islamic combatants poured heavy artillery fire on them. One fuel reservoir, one truck and parts of a base were destroyed and 20 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in Hajj 'Umran, Marivan and Sar Dasht areas.

The 1866th Joint Staff Command Communique also said Sunday that in the western provinces of Ilam and Bakhtaran, the Islamic forces deployed observation and defensive tactics.

Artillery cross fire was reported intense in the Naft-e Shah and Mehran, where four weaponry bunkers, three observation posts and one enemy truck were reported destroyed. Four Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded there.At the same time in the southern fronts engineering units of the enemy forces and their patrol units were pushed back under Iranian fire. One mortar launcher, two vehicles, and a group bunker were destroyed there.

In the port of Abadan, eight houses were partly destroyed Saturday when Iraq's long-range artillery fire bombarded the city.

Civilian Casualties Reported in Latest Clashes

One Killed in Khorramshahr

LD291701 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Ahvaz, Sept. 29, IRNA — Eight private houses were partly damaged as they were hit by Iraqi shells in Abadan, on Friday.

The Iranian city of Khorramshahr, too, was hit by enemy shells from across the border on Friday at which one civilian was martyred in Minoo Island and one area of the city caught fire.

Two Bakhtaran Civilians Wounded

LD291731 Tehran IRNA in English 1645 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 29, IRNA — Two civilian were wounded and considerable damages were inflicted upon orchards as the Iraqi forces shelled Nowdsheh district of Bakhtaran, Friday despite Baghdad's repeated claims of sparing residential areas from military attacks.

Governor of Urmanat and Paveh said here today civilian areas near here have been regular targets of the Iraqi forces for the past two weeks.

Four Abadan Civilians Wounded

LD301637 Tehran IRNA in English 1625 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Ahvaz, Sept. 30, IRNA — Four civilians were wounded and eight residential units were damaged as Abadan was barraged by Iraqi fire during the past 24 hours. Also fire broke out in one sector which was extinguished.

Khorramshahr and its surrounding villages were also targetted by Iraqi fire during the same period as a result of which two civilians were wounded, parts of the city were damaged and fire broke out in two cases.

Besharati Ends Tour to UAE, Qatar, PDRY

LD291428 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 29, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati ended his two-week trip to the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Thursday.

He submitted a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i to the leaders of the mentioned countries.

In a short talk to IRNA, Besharati said that the three countries he visited announced their agreement in principle with the plan for the Islamic Republic concerning the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

Reports to President

LD301232 Tehran IRNA in English 1121 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 30, IRNA — Deputy Foreign Minister, 'Ali Mohammad Besharati, who conveyed the Iranian president's written message to head states of the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, met with President 'Ali Khamene'i Sunday morning [29 September — FBIS].

He presented a report on his trip to the president, adding that the heads of the three countries agreed with the Iranian proposal concerning the expulsion of the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

Besharati also presented the president with the written message of Yemenese President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the latter's agreement on Iran's proposal. He also told the president those countries are willing for the expansion of ties with Iran. President Khamene'i issued necessary guidelines on accurate planning and continuous visits of neighbouring countries to inform them of Iran's stance and also for the expansion of political, economic and cultural ties.